

Beakley (J.)

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS,

DELIVERED AT THE

1854 - 1855

SIXTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

OF THE

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

MARCH 1, 1854.

BY

JACOB BEAKLEY, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF SURGERY.

28124

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VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN GRADUATES,—Through the partiality of my respected colleagues, I have been selected to say a word to you at parting. What shall I say in language befitting an occasion so momentous to you as the present? The legal period of your pupilage has ended, and you have presented yourselves before the constituted authorities to test your efficiency and fitness for the honors and privileges peculiar to a noble and time-honored profession.

I am happy, thus publicly, to proclaim that you have passed that ordeal triumphantly, and have given evidence of a high order of natural endowment and scientific acquirements, which reflects credit not upon yourselves only, but also upon the institution to which you have intrusted your pupilage. We cordially extend to you, therefore, the right hand of fellowship, and hail you as brothers in the common cause of scientific and philanthropic endeavor.

And now begins a new and momentous era in your lives. Before you stretch new fields of honor and usefulness—almost measureless, even to your clear and confident eyes. With elevated brows, and hearts palpitating more with eagerness than apprehension, you are about to enter upon a busy scene of action, to test your powers and energies in the drama of life, each with his little world of friends and critics for audience.

There is something sad, as well as beautiful, in the far-reaching aspirations and exultant ambition of youth at a period like this. Like impatient steeds, you pant to enter upon the course before you; your souls leap through your straining eyes to the distant goal. Or, like zealous pilgrims, just setting forth on a morning of promise, you see only the pleasant valleys of rest, the rivers of beauty, and the heights of grand attainment,—not the long, weary, dusty ways, the “slough of despond,” the rough, toilsome

ascents, the pitfalls, the precipices, wastes, and wildernesses. Or, you are like young warriors laying out your first battle. In your brave imagination, you plunge into the thick of the fight, and all sways and gives way before you. Wherever the conflict is fiercest, *your* banner rides high above the storm; wherever the tumult is loudest, *your* trumpets are sounding to the charge;—never a standard of yours wavers and goes down—never do your drums sound an ignominious retreat; the day sweeps on from victory to victory, and is rounded by a great triumph at last.

Better would it be, could you calmly measure the long course stretching before you, and admit, without shrinking, the possibility of being distanced in the race, only resolving to “run well.” If you could set forth deliberately on your life-pilgrimage, beholding prophetically all the toil, the weariness, the obstacles, and discouragements of the way,—yet bearing a heart nerved by a noble endeavor, and upborne by a soul of faith, which already bows before the distant shrine. If, looking into the battle of life, you would count more upon its varied chances, expect some defeats and discomfitures, yet, all undismayed, determine to bear yourselves manfully in the strife, and to *deserve* the victory.

But, the heart of youth must have its dreams; they are as natural to it as its pulsations; but let them not lie and slumber in the heart,—let them rather mount into the *brain*, and there harden into resolve, and quicken into action;—let them be like that olden dream of wisdom and power born in the brooding brain of Jove,—a positive, uncontrollable force, leaping full-armed upon the world.

As members of the Homœopathic School of Medicine, as apostles of a philosophy of healing, to the popular apprehension new, though not so in fact, peculiar experiences are before you, peculiar obligations rest upon you.

You will have to encounter bitter and ceaseless opposition from the members of the Allopathic School of Medicine; and too often it will come under the unmanly form of envious insinuations, low sarcasms, and senseless ridicule. No exertions will be spared, no stratagem that man’s depraved heart can invent, will be left untried. Private character will be assailed, and individual rights forgotten; misdeeds, long since lost in the reign of forgetfulness, the faults perhaps of inconsiderate youth, will be harrowed up, and held forth to the unmerciful gaze of the world, thus implanting thorns in the placid breast, poisoning the cup of friendship, and em-

bittering the sweetest realizations. I am sure, gentlemen, I need not say to you, do not stoop to defend yourselves with missiles like those with which you are attacked. Truth has nobler weapons in her armory,—argument, analogies, demonstrations, and facts; above all, *facts*. In advocating our noble science, you should bear yourselves earnestly, calmly, and proudly; making your own quiet consciousness of ability and integrity inspire an answering conviction in the minds of all with whom you come in contact.

You will now pardon me, gentlemen, if I venture to dwell emphatically and somewhat at length, upon what you may consider the minor, if not merely personal duties devolving upon you, at the outset of your career. You have just added to your names the well-earned professional title; but *students*, you can never cease to be, with honor to yourselves and justice to the world. “Art is long,” and our school of the medical art, though so clear and comprehensive in its philosophy, and so beautifully simple in its analogies and correspondences, has its own secrets and subtleties, its own profound and baffling mysteries. Science is ever an exacting and enthralling mistress, and when, as in Medicine, she works in close companionship with nature, and becomes as it were the very genius of life; the worship of her votaries grows daily more reverent and absorbing.

“Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
Her infinite variety.”

I surely am not the one to dampen the ardor of that devotion. I would say study, from the first, study always, books, nature, and man. Books and the scenes of the world are alike the objects of thought, without which there is no hope of superiority, and by which we are elevated to the rank which God has assigned us. But I would add this earnest injunction,—*in the researches of the student, do not forget the culture of the gentleman.*

Of more and more importance in our profession are becoming the amenities and elegancies of good breeding and polite society, and all the gentle and generous qualities of a refined humanity. The day of Abernethy and his miserable imitators is past; the rough and gruff, surly and dictatorial school must now give way to better-natured and better-mannered men. The physician may no longer sternly arraign, or sharply interrogate his patient, as though disease were a crime, and he the judge, or inquisitor; no

longer go through with his professional examinations with needless harshness, and brutal indifference, as though the suffering form before him were already a "subject," and the bed on which it writhed a dissecting-table.

There is another class of medical practitioners, rapidly and happily for the world becoming obsolete. This may be called the solemn and lugubrious school, the members of which are wont to enter the sick-room with the agreeable air of undertakers, and darken the patient's little sunshine of hopeful comfort with the very gloom of the grave. Their dress itself is suggestive of mortality, their frown portentous, their touch upon the pulse a prophetic death-chill.

But as this school is now among "the things that were," why should we revive its melancholy memory upon a pleasant occasion like this?

It is for you, gentlemen, to cultivate a hope-inspiring manner, tones of quiet, manly cheerfulness; to wear faces of modest confidence, rather than of mysterious importance; to bring sunshine *to*, rather than banish it *from* the sick-room. Let there be courage and comfort in your simple presence; let your patients look forward to your professional visits, as to the pleasant call of a sympathetic friend; like the good doctor of Irving, let there be "healing in the very squeak of your boots as you mount the stairs."

I have spoken of the obstacles and the obloquy you will have to encounter, but I were unjust to the world of to-day, should I only present before you the shadowed side of your future career. Every day sees us and our philosophy more fully and gratefully accepted. Many of the noblest minds and most progressive spirits of the age are with us. Hosts of the good and the pure extend to us a ready and hearty fellowship. Woman, the great pioneer to every good and philanthropic endeavor, is everywhere first to give faith and sympathy. With her quicker intuitions, she seldom fails to perceive the beautiful harmony, and the simple, yet subtle philosophy of our system. She sees that it is peculiarly adapted to her delicate organization, and to the exquisite physical susceptibilities of childhood; her taste is attracted by it, her humanity rejoices in it; she receives it almost reverently as a new Gospel of Medicine.

In her earnest advocacy of the great truth of our system, she has shown herself ready to do and dare beyond the best and bravest

of us. In seasons of pestilence, and scenes of appalling suffering, the heroism of her nature, sublime in its simple unconsciousness, has been nobly manifest on this new and boundless field of benevolent effort.

Yes, upon the field where you, gentlemen, fully commissioned and panoplied, are about to strive for success and distinction, she has been content to appear as a nameless volunteer, has there dared to contend with the great enemy Death, and his fierce myrmidons of disease, has there won some untrumpeted victories, and earned laurels she was too meek to wear.

Surely, with woman's angel smile to light your onward course, the clouds of man's misapprehension and misrepresentation, and all the small hail of sarcasm and contempt, can have little to appal you: with her fair hand beckoning from before, you will lightly overleap the rough obstacles, and scornfully break through the thorny obstructions of the way.

And now, lest any of us should at any time be tempted to look upon ourselves in the interesting light of martyrs to our peculiar theory of medical science, let us briefly review the life of our noble master in medicine, Hahnemann—he who was indeed inspired with the true martyr-spirit—he whose great soul so long struggled and heaved to lift to the light a principle which he but dimly perceived hidden in the depths of nature, as one may catch momentary glimpses of sea-buried treasures—he who, like the patriarch, wrestled with an unknown and invisible power, till the long-withheld blessing was granted, not to him or his time alone, but to the world, for ever.

Samuel Hahnemann (according to his biographer), was born in the year 1755, in Meissen, Saxony. Having received a careful and thorough preliminary education at the University at Leipsic, he chose the medical profession for his future career of usefulness, and was admitted to its honors in 1779, on which occasion he defended a dissertation, *Conspectus affectum spasmodicorum*. After having practised for a few years, he relinquished its active duties, and devoted the larger portion of his time to the study of chemistry, translating and writing on medical subjects.

While engaged in translating Cullen's *Materia Medica*, he was first awakened to the principle involved in the system he subsequently developed. In this translation he became dissatisfied with the antipyretic principle of Peruvian Bark, given by that celebrated

physician, and he determined, by experiment, to discover on what the power of the bark in intermittent fevers depended. He took it in considerable quantities while in perfect health, and found it produced symptoms similar to those for which Dr. Cullen prescribed it,—intermittent marsh fever.

The result of this experiment induced him to resume his practice, and he entered the hospital at Georgenthal, at Brunswick, where, by repeated experiments upon himself and family, by simple medicines, he acquired the action of many remedies, which enabled him to cure diseases homœopathically that had baffled his efforts in other systems. His success was soon trumpeted forth, and reached the ears of physicians and apothecaries, who began to persecute and deride him, and finally succeeded in effecting his removal,—the law prohibiting physicians to furnish themselves the medicine they prescribed, while, according to his principle of administering it, he could not do otherwise.

Expelled from the hospital, he sought refuge in various parts of Germany, continuing his experiments on himself and friends for several years, and in 1810, at Dresden, he wrote his *Organon der Rationellen Heilkunde*. This publication called forth a dispute, which continued for twelve years, on the merits of his system. Again, at Leipsic, he defended a Thesis de Helleborismo Veterum, in 1812, that he might be granted the privilege of a doctor of medicine, and there taught and practised for upwards of eleven years, with great success. The excitement at length became again so great, that he was forced to leave his place of residence, in consequence of the above law, and Duke Ferdinand of Anhalt Cothen offered him an asylum, which he accepted for a time; but finally, grown weary of unkindness and persecution, he bade adieu to his home and the scenes of his early associations and his struggles, and found in Paris a more congenial spot, where the powers of his great intellect would be unshackled by arbitrary and oppressive laws, and be allowed to work out undisturbed, the great problem with which God had commissioned him. That great problem he lived to solve, and he has rested from his labors. Thus lived and died a brave and simple-minded man, earnestly meditating on one of the greatest subjects that can occupy the human race. With what a noble confidence did he rely on the future, and how gloriously that future is filling the measure of his prophecy!

We look into his life and works with calm earnestness, and read

there another curious page of human history. The majestic struggle with the mysteries of disease, demands our greatest admiration, and the man our ardent sympathies. Ages hence, his fame will stand out from the dim past, like a tall beacon whose shadow is thrown athwart the sea, and whose light will serve to warn the wanderers from the shoals and rocks on which thousands of our fellow-men have been lost.

It is one of the great peculiarities in the history of humanity that methods are so seldom changed. Each man patterns after his father, and hopes to succeed where he has failed. He never suspects or questions the method he is pursuing—that he takes for granted; and this, in a large proportion of instances, is the very cause of his ill success. “That which has been tried must be right,” is a maxim usually adopted, and which gives the true solution of the cause of the tardiness of invention, and the repugnance to novel methods.

When Bobo, according to that fascinating and acute philosopher, Elia, discovered the virtues of a roast pig by the accidental burning of his house, the only method by which he could again enjoy the luxury was by again burning down his house. He says, “It was observed that Hoti’s cottage was burnt down now more frequently than ever. The secret got abroad, and every one was anxious to have his roast pig. Now there was nothing but fires to be seen in every direction. Fuel and pigs grew enormously dear all over the district. The insurance offices one and all shut up shop. People built slighter and slighter every day, until it was feared that the very science of architecture would in no long time be lost to the world. Thus the custom of firing houses continued (says the manuscript) till, in process of time, a sage, like our Locke, rose, who made a discovery that the flesh of swine, or indeed of any other animal, might be cooked (burnt, as they called it) without the necessity of consuming a whole house to dress it.

“Then first began the rude form of a gridiron. Roasting by the string or spit came in a century or two later,—I forget in whose dynasty. By such slow degrees (concludes the manuscript) do the most useful, and, seemingly also, most obvious arts, make their way among mankind.”

This pleasant satire points to a great truth. Writers and philosophers, in the art of healing, might have gone on for ages yet to come, building castles in the air—“miracles of rare

delight," and then burning their own structures, had not that great German philosopher and philanthropist arose to point out a simpler, more rational, and less destructive method.

Hahnemann denounced all former methods, and developed and moulded into form and enduring symmetry that great law, "*Similia Similibus Curantur*," which has now become the parent of a philosophy which has for its advocates some of the noblest and purest intellects of the age.

There may be present with us to-day members of the old school of medicine, grown gray in the service. If so, I would courteously and cordially bid them welcome; I would not counsel them if I had the right to do so; I would not even tell them that they would serve their time and generation better by abandoning their long-cherished opinions and prejudices, and adopting ours: of this they must judge for themselves. But this I will say: if they would encourage a laudable spirit of inquiry, and an honest expression of opinions and principles, and occupy the platform of educated and enlightened men, they must resort to other means than those generally adopted by them.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again—
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amid her worshippers."

We wish we could oftener meet together. I believe that mutual prejudices, jealousies, and animosities would thus be modified and allayed. If they will hear us calmly, they must sooner or later admit our honesty, ay, and our *sanity*. We ask no favor,—all we demand is, "a fair field and an open sky." We usually stand on the defensive. Fiercely to attack the old system would be in many of us peculiarly ungracious, for it once encompassed all *our* philosophy and experience—was all to *us*, that it now is to *them*. No, we honor it for what it was—the preparatory school for a higher and more profound system of medical science. But, on the other hand, having come out of it, having found the better way, we can speak advisedly when discussing its theories and practice. Revile our old masters! Why, we might as well rail at our good old mothers, who taught us the good old ways, because they do not keep up with the reforms and progress of the age.

In good faith, we claim the right to revere, with the most reverential of their disciples and compeers, men whose talents and attainments have thrown a never-dying lustre around the medical profession, and whose benevolence and skill have blessed mankind, such as a Sydenham, a Cooper, a Laennee, a Civiale, a Dieffenbach, in the old world; a Hosaek, a Physick, a Mott, a Warren, an Eberle, and a Francieis, in the new, are some of

“The few, the immortal names,
That were not born to die.”

I have counselled self-culture; and finally, gentlemen, I charge you, in memory of the immortal dead—his struggles, his toils, and his sorrows—for the honor of your Alma Mater, for the good of humanity, for your own immortal welfare, that you maintain in all its purity and truth that great law, *Similia Similibus Curantur*, which he so nobly developed and defended during a period of more than half a century, and finally, in dying, bequeathed, untarnished, a sacred legacy to suffering humanity. See to it that you “walk worthy the vocation whereunto you are called.” Let no unhallowed thirst for gain seduce you from the paths of honor, and deter you from an open and manly expression of your principles. See to it, see to it, gentlemen, that you do not lose those principles in the pursuit of pleasure and the worship of Moloeh, till Truth, that uncompromising prophet, reveals to you the “hand-writing on the wall”—the *Mene, mene, tckel, upharsin* of your own fortunes.

“And now, farewell! A word that must be, and hath been;
A sound that makes us linger. Yet,—farewell!”

You are going forth, each to his separate sphere of labors and responsibilities, hopes and discouragements, struggles and triumphs, sorrows and joys, wearying cares and consoling affections. May you ever strive to be useful in your “day and generation”—thus can you never be wholly unsuccessful. May you be happy in *deserving* the richest gifts of Fortune, and the noblest rewards of Honor. May your lives bless the world, and your names live long in its grateful remembrance, as among those who have best loved and served God, by loving and serving their fellow-men.

MATRICULANTS OF THE COLLEGE.

SESSION OF 1853-54.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Aragon, José Maria, M.D.,	Cuba.
Barr, Benjamin,	Pennsylvania.
Bender, J. J.,	Maryland.
Bilisoly, Augustus,	Virginia.
Bishop, D. Fowler,	New York.
Bowers, Josiah, Jr.,	New York.
Brickley, O. C.,	Pennsylvania.
Brown, Joseph R., M.D.,	Texas.
Brown, Christopher,	Ohio.
Bryant, James,	New York.
Bunting, T. Crowell,	Pennsylvania.
Burgher, J. C.,	Pennsylvania.
Burpee, J. H.,	Michigan.
Carpenter, Horace H.,	Vermont.
Clarke, John L.,	Rhode Island.
Cleckley, Marsden A.,	Alabama.
Cleckley, H. M., M.D.,	Georgia.
Colladay, Charles M.,	Pennsylvania.
Compton, C. B.,	New Jersey.
Conway, Thomas,	Pennsylvania.
Cooke, N. F.,	Rhode Island.
Cooley, G. P.,	Connecticut.
Crocker, I. S., M.D.,	Rhode Island.
Coxe, Daniel,	Pennsylvania.
Cresson, Charles C.,	Pennsylvania.
Cresson, Emlen,	Pennsylvania.
Crownse, Alexander, M.D.,	New York.
Dare, Charles V.,	New Jersey.
Driggs, H. C., M.D.,	Michigan.
Dunham, W. N., M.D.,	Connecticut.
Earhart, Jacob R.,	Ohio.
Fawkes, John,	Pennsylvania.
Fox, John,	New York.
Freeman, Warren,	Georgia.
Gallagher, John H.,	Pennsylvania.
Garvin, James P.,	Pennsylvania.
Gaylord, Edward P.,	New York.
Geib, William,	Pennsylvania.
Geary, John F.,	Pennsylvania.
Geiger, Theodore S.,	Maryland.
Gourlay, George, M.D.,	Pennsylvania.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Haines, A. C., M.D.,	New Jersey.
Harvey, Joseph F.,	Pennsylvania.
Hindman, David R.,	Pennsylvania.
Hutchins, H. P.,	Maine.
Hyde, John,	New Jersey.
Johnston, Edward R., M.D.,	Pennsylvania.
Jones, Elijah U.,	New Hampshire.
Knapp, T. P.,	New York.
Lentz, Henry S.,	Pennsylvania.
Levanway, William A.,	New York.
Loucks, John, Jr., M.D.,	New York.
Lungren, H. G.,	Pennsylvania.
Mcguire, Samuel K.,	Pennsylvania.
Miles, E. D., M.D.,	Ohio.
Morse, George S.,	New York.
Murphy, William,	Pennsylvania.
McAffee, Edwin M.,	Illinois.
McClatchey, Robert J.,	Pennsylvania.
M'Farland, L.,	Massachusetts.
Nolcn, Henry S.,	Pennsylvania.
O'Halloran, T. G.,	Cuba.
Peirec, Levi,	Massachusetts.
Pettit, Thomas, Jr.,	New York.
Pinkney, David,	Nova Scotia.
Poe, Robert W.,	Alabama.
Pratt, Marcus L.,	New York.
Reed, John N.,	Massachusetts.
Rutter, John C.,	Pennsylvania.
Sanders, A. B.,	Massachusetts.
Saunders, Charles F.,	Rhode Island.
Saylor, O. L., M.D.,	Pennsylvania.
Scott, C. W.,	Vermont.
Sisson, Edward R., M.D.,	Massachusetts.
Slocum, Mortimer,	New York.
Smithe, William S.,	New York.
Springsteed, David,	New York.
Thayer, H. Reedel,	Pennsylvania.
Wackerbarth, F.,	New York.
Walter, Joseph S.,	Pennsylvania.
Warren, S. C.,	New York.
Washburn, George R.,	New York.
Watson, W. H.,	Rhode Island.
Weed, Theodore J.,	Pennsylvania.
White, Joseph B.,	Pennsylvania.
Williamson, Walter M.,	Pennsylvania.
Wilmot, E. F., M.D.,	New York.
Wisner, G. F.,	New York.
Witherell, Oscar,	New York.
Wolfe, George,	Pennsylvania.
Wood, J. B.,	Pennsylvania.
Total,	91.

GRADUATES OF 1854.

At a Public Commencement, held March 1st, 1854, in the Musical Fund Hall, the Degree of the College was conferred, by the Hon. A. V. PARSONS, President, upon the following gentlemen:—

Name.	Residence.	Subject of Thesis.
José Maria Aragon,	Cuba,	Homœopathy and Allopathy.
D. Fowler Bishop,	New York,	Phthisis Pulmonalis.
Josiah Bowers, Jr.,	New York,	{ Nature, Character, and Treatment of Croup.
James Bryant,	New York,	Vaccination.
J. C. Burgher,	Pennsylvania,	{ Duties and Qualifications of the Physician.
J. H. Burpee,	Michigan,	Physical Education.
Horace H. Carpenter,	Vermont,	Peritonitis.
John L. Clarke,	Rhode Island,	Meningo Cephalitis.
C. B. Compton,	New Jersey,	Dysmenorrhœa.
N. Francis Cook,	Rhode Island,	Physical Diagnosis.
Charles V. Dare,	New Jersey,	Diseases of the Chest.
H. C. Driggs,	Michigan,	_____
W. N. Dunham,	Connecticut,	_____
John Fox,	New York,	{ The Psycho-Physiological Basis of Homœopathy.
Warren Freeman,	Georgia,	Rheumatism.
Edward P. Gaylord,	New York,	Medical Science.
William Geib,	Pennsylvania,	Defence of Hahnemann.
Theodore S. Geiger,	Maryland,	Dyspepsia.
George Gourlay,	Pennsylvania,	_____
Elijah U. Jones,	New Hampshire,	Disease.
Theodore P. Knapp,	New York,	Mentis et Cerebrum.
Henry S. Lentz,	Pennsylvania,	Imponderable Agents.
William A. Levanway,	New York,	{ The Philosophical Basis of Homœopathy.
John Loucks, Jr.,	New York,	_____
George S. Morse,	New York,	Dysentery.
William Murphy,	Pennsylvania,	The Practice of Medicine.
L. McFarland,	Massachusetts,	{ The Moral Obligations of Homœopathists to Sustain our Homœopathic Institutions.
Levi Pierce,	Massachusetts,	{ Moral and Physical Effects of Tonics.
Robert W. Poe,	Alabama,	The Physician.
Marcus L. Pratt,	New York,	Semeiology.
A. B. Sanders,	Massachusetts,	_____
C. W. Scott,	Vermont,	De Superstitionibus Medicus.
Edward R. Sisson,	Massachusetts,	_____
David Springsteed,	New York,	_____
William H. Watson,	Rhode Island,	Colo Recti et Bl.
Theodore J. Weed,	Pennsylvania,	Medical in New Y.
Joseph B. White,	Pennsylvania,	Epilepsia Pennsylv.
E. F. Wilmot,	New York,	Nicotian Pennsylv.
J. B. Wood,	Pennsylvania,	Typhoid Marylan Pennsylv.
Total,	.	.

REGULATIONS OF THE COLLEGE.

THE affairs of the Institution are under the control of a Board of Managers, consisting of the President of the College and six gentlemen, elected annually by the Corporation.

The Faculty shall have authority to elect their own officers, consisting of a President and Dean, hold meetings for the purpose of arranging and conducting the business of their department, and for the preservation of order and decorum among the medical students.

The Winter Course of Medical Lectures will begin annually on the second Monday in October, and end about the first of March ensuing.

A candidate for graduation must be of good moral character, and be possessed of sufficient preliminary education, have attained the age of twenty-one years, have applied himself to the study of medicine for three years, attended two courses of medical lectures, and have been, during that time, the private pupil, for two years, of a respectable practitioner of medicine.

Students who have attended one or more full courses of Lectures in other Medical Colleges, may become candidates by attendance upon one full course in this Institution.

The candidate, when making application for an examination, must exhibit his tickets to the Dean, or give other satisfactory evidence to the Faculty, to prove that the above regulations have been complied with.

Special examinations in particular cases may be had, with the consent of the Faculty.

The examination of the candidates for graduation will begin about the middle of February; and the commencement for conferring the Degree of the College, shall be held by a special mandamus of the Board of Managers, as soon after the close of the Lectures as practicable.

The candidate, on or before the first of February, must deliver to the Dean of the Faculty, a thesis, composed by himself, and in his own handwriting, on some medical subject, which shall be referred to one of the Professors for examination.

The Essay must be written on thesis paper, of a uniform size, the alternate page being blank.

A thesaurus, published by the candidate, permission of the Faculty being first obtained.

The candidate must pay the fees of graduation at the time of presenting his thesis, and in case of his rejection, the money shall be returned to him.

B.,

The examination shall be conducted in private, by each Professor, and the voting, in the case of every candidate, shall be by ballot.

A student receiving five affirmative votes shall be entitled to his degree.

If, in the opinion of the Faculty, a candidate would be benefitted by attending another course of Lectures, he may withdraw his thesis, without being considered as rejected.

In unsatisfactory cases, the candidate may avail himself of a second examination before the whole Faculty, with their consent.

Formal notice of each satisfactory examination shall be given by the Dean to the passed candidate, who shall record his name and address upon the Register of Graduates, with the title of his thesis.

The names of the passed candidates are to be reported by the Dean to the President, who will communicate such report to the Board of Managers, in order, if approved by them, their mandamus be issued for conferring the degree.

A passed candidate shall not absent himself from the commencement, without the permission of the Faculty.

Amount of fees for a full course of lectures (invariably cash),	\$100 00
Matriculation fee (paid once only),	5 00
Practical Anatomy,	10 00
Graduation fee,	30 00
Fee for students who have attended two full courses in another medical college,	50 00
Graduates of other medical colleges,	30 00

In order to afford facilities to students who are unable to pay the full amount of fees for a full course of lectures, five beneficiary students will be received, and entitled to a full course of lectures, by paying fifty dollars each. The application for admission to be made to the Faculty previous to the first of September in each year, and to be endorsed by at least two reputable Homœopathic physicians, testifying to the good moral character and worthiness of the candidate for such favor, and his inability to pay.

The matriculation ticket must be first obtained of the Dean, before any other tickets can be purchased.

The tickets must be taken by the first Monday in December, except in special cases, to constitute a full course.

Students who have attended two full courses of instruction in this Institution, shall be admitted to the subsequent courses of the College without further charge.

The Faculty shall have authority to consider and decide upon cases of special application for admission to the Lectures.

WILLIAM A. GARDINER, M.D., Dean,
No. 34 North Ninth Street.